A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS OF IFLA, COLLNET AND CALIBER

A

SYNOPSIS

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Introduction:

This is an age of research in every field of knowledge. It can be well estimated from the fact that the number of research publication is increasing in the form of journals, conference proceedings etc. The conferences, conventions, symposia, workshops are organized by institutions in local, national and international level to provide a forum to all the intellectuals to come together and discuss on the latest development in their concerned fields.

Conferences are a major source of cutting edge research, particularly in science and technology. At conferences, researcher present papers on the research they are doing and obtain feedback from the audience. The papers presented in the conference are then usually published in a volume called a conference proceeding. It may be months before such information is published as a journal article, or it may never be published. Conference proceedings being the primary source of information plays a significant role in presenting the latest research areas of the concerned field. In fact if the theme of a conference will be given a glance, a growth in the research trend with their practical implementation and their impact can be easily judged.

Bibliometric study:

Biblimetrics, as a tool to measure scientific research output, has seen major changes over the last five decades and emerged as an established filed of research in library and information schools. It has arisen as a recognised scientific specialism, taught in universities as part of information science courses both in Europe and America with a substantial body of techniques, some theories and an international group of specialist science evaluators (Barjak, F., and Thelwall, M. (2008).

Scientometric study:

Russians independently used the term: scientometrics (Nalimov 1966) in late sixties. The term bibliometrics and scientometrics were almost simultaneously used by Pritchard and by Nalimov and Mulchenko in 1969. While Pritchard explained the term bibliometrics as 'the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication' Nalimov and Mukhenko define scientometrics, as the application of those quantitative methods which are dealing with the analysis of science viewed as in information process. According to these interpretations the specialty scientometrics is restricted to the measurement of science communication, where as bibliometric is designed to deal with more general information processes. The borderline between two specialties almost vanished and now a days both terms used almost as synomym. Santhi,J(2011).

History of bibliometric study

Allan Pritchard first introduced the term bibliometric in 1969 to denote the "the application of mathematical methods to books and other media of communication', According to him definition and purpose of bibliometric is to shed light on the process of written communication and of the nature and course of a discipline (in so far as this is displayed through written communication) by means of counting and analyzing various facets of written communication. Quantitative analysis can measure the growth, scattering of articles in different journals or to measure the obsolescence of literature in different discipline. (Pritchard 1969)

Bibliometric is a major sub-discipline of quantitative research. This tool traditionally used by the library and information science professionals for studying the communication process, information flows, and the others for better understanding and effective management and dissemination of information. (Rajendran, 2007) It has extensive application in the field of LIS particularly with regard to studying the trends in a subject. It helps in formulating need based development policy and provides objective data to inform managers to take timely decisions. (Jena , 2006)

Although famous Bradford's law (1934) of scattering, Lotka's Law (1926) of scientific productivity is regarded as milestones in bibliometrics, but bibliometric research actually started in late sixties. Later in the seventies and eighties, bibliometric research took a distinct shape and emerged as a prominent discipline. With the advent

of information and communication technology (ICT), web technology and availability of different databases online, the field of bibliometric gains a momentum.

Outline of the conferences:

COLLNET(Collaboration in science and in technology) is established as a global interdisciplinary research network. Collnet was established with Berlin as its virtual centre which has been set up on January 1st 2000, under the authorship of Hildrun Kreschmer as a coordinator. The network is to comprise the prominent scientists, who work mostly in the field of quantitative science studies, coming from 15 countries of America, Asia, Australia, and Europe. Collnet organize international conference on webometrics, informetrics, and scientometrics every year in an international level.

IFLA (International Federation of Library Association and Institutions) is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It was founded in Edinburg, Scotland on 30th September, 1927 at an international conference. It has around 1500 members from 150 countries around the world. IFLA conducts IFLA world library and information congress every year. It brings together over 3500 participants from more than 120 countries. It started in 1993 in Barcelona and now happens every year is considered as an international conference.

INFLIBNET(Information and Library Network) centre, Gandhinagar is an autonomous inter-university centre of University Grant Commission(UGC) of India. INFLIBNET is involved in modernizing university libraries in India and connecting

them as well as information centers through a nationwide high speed data network. INFLIBNET is playing a key role in promoting scholarly communication among academicians and researchers in India. Convention on automation of libraries in education and research institutions (CALIBER) is an annual convention organized by INFLIBNET center in collaboration with different universities. It was initiated in 1994. The last international CALIBER 2013 was the ninth international CALIBER. It is considered international because of international presence as contributing author and in the review committee.

A brief review of work already done in the field:

Kunwar Singh et al (2011) analyzed the research publications for a period of ten years from 1992-2002 to assess the trends in the publication patterns in "DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology" by library and information professionals. The data collected from the ten volumes were summarized in ten tables like volume wise distribution of contributors, authorship pattern of contributors, geographical distribution of contributors, institution wise, etc. studies and limitations in applications.

Panda (1997) analysed the definitions and facets of bibliometrics. He explained bibliometric studies into descriptive studies and behavioural studies which are an important area in bibliometric studies. He applied Bradford's law in age relations, zipf distribution and Lokta's inverse square law. Citation analysis, bibliometric doubling, journals clustering and obsolescence were also dealt in his analysis.

Jeevan (2010) reported the extent of collaboration in research publications in library and information science based on the papers published in two successive years in the Proceedings of conferences of CALIBER, the annual conference organized by INFLIBNET Centre in 2003 and 2004, the Conference of Indian Library Association (ILA) in 2003 and 2004 and the Conference Society for Information Science (SIS) in 2003 and 2004. The study also estimated the same for two consecutive volumes of journals, volume 22, issues 1-6 for 2002 and volume 23, issues 1-6 for 2003 of DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology and volume 47, issues 1-4 for 2002 and volume 48, issues 1-4 for 2003 of IASLIC Bulletin. The single authorship contribution had more publications. More than 55percentage of collaborated papers were with authors working in the same institution and another 17 percentages with authors working in different institutions located in the same place. Only 27 percentages of the collaborated papers were written by authors in different institutions from different places.

Lisee, Cynthia et al (2008) examined the scientific impact and aging of conference proceedings compared to those of scientific literature in general. They were of the opinion that the relative importance of proceedings was diminishing over time and currently represented only 1.7 percentage of references made in the natural sciences and engineering, and 2.5 percentage in the social sciences and humanities. Although the scientific impact of proceedings was losing ground to other types of scientific literature in nearly all fields. It had grown from 8 percentages of the references in

engineering papers in the early 1980s to its current 10 percentages. Proceedings played particularly an important role in computer sciences, where they account for close to 20 percentages of the references. In her article, she showed that not unexpectedly, the proceedings age faster than cited scientific literature in general. The evidence thus showed that proceedings had a relatively limited scientific impact, on average representing only about percentages of total citations, that their relative importance was shrinking, and that they became obsolete faster than the scientific literature in general.

Tapaswi, M P(2011) conducted a study on The Proceedings of the Offshore Technology Conference (OTC). It is found that there are very few core journals devoted to offshore technology alone. OTC Proceedings considered with these journals is found to rank fourth on the basis of its impact factor. The OTC Proceeding is also tested for other parameters of qualitative aspects and found to be of reasonable standard. On the basis of this it is suggested that publications in OTC Proceedings be considered at par with the journal articles.

Objectives:

Conference proceedings carry the primary source of information which is latest and on the line of the current development in the concerned fields. The purpose of the study is to do a bibliometric study of the COLLNET, IFLA and CALIBER conferences under library and information studies. These are all international conferences conducted every year, which are expected to carry high research input from the intellectuals of the library and information science background.

The objective of the study is

- To study the contents of the COLLNET, IFLA and CALIBER conference proceedings and analyze them by using various bibliometric methods.
- To analyze citations of the conference proceedings under study.
- To discover the subject distribution and the main area of research.
- To identify the mostly cited materials in the proceedings.
- To study the citation pattern of the published papers.
- To study the geographical distribution of authors.
- To study the authorship pattern.
- To find most productive authors.

Noteworthy contribution in the field of proposed work:

Deval Amit Kumar and Dangi Manohar Singh (2012) deal with a book literature published in India on Library and Information Science during the year 1995 to 2002. The data collected during the study was analyzed bibliographically to identify the subject representation and authorship pattern. The classification of the literature was made with the help of DDC 19th ed., whereas, the bibliographical description of entries were rendered according to IS: 2381–1978, with necessary local modifications. The trends analysis had been presented in tabular and diagrammatic form and on the basis of which conclusion are drawn with respect to year-wise distribution of books, broad subject distribution, detailed subject distribution, year wise broad subject distribution, ranking of authors, pattern of authorship, detailed mode of authorship, geographical distribution of work, etc.

Harsh Bardhan Arya and Mishra (2011) carried out an analysis of the literature on Bio-fuel. The purpose was to study the periodic growth of literature, distribution of authorship, distribution of subject, bibliographical forms of literature, productivity ranking, and geographic origin of literature on the subject. Data was collected through physical verification of both primary and secondary sources of information. This data set was analyzed using various bibliographic characteristics.

Mei-ying, Wang et al (2011) in their article provided bibliometric evidence from Chinese medical journals which was considered for the evaluation system of core journals. The authors had undertaken a comparative study on bibliometric characteristics between Chinese core journals and common journals. There were 203 Chinese medical core journals and 440 Chinese Common journals. The study revealed that the impact factor, ratio of articles supported with funding sources (foundation), total yearly pages and average article, length of core journals were significantly higher than those of common journals in China.

Mukherjee, Bhaskar (2009) in his study investigated the impact of 17 open-access journals published uninterruptedly during 2000- 2004 in the field of library and information science, in terms of quantity of articles published, subject distribution of the articles, synchronous and impact factor, immediacy index, and journals' and authors' self-citation. They found out that during the 5-year publication period, there were as many as 1,636 were articles published by these journals. The articles had received a total of 8,591 Web citations during a 7-year citation period. Eight of 17 journals had received more than 100 citations

Sambhu Nath Halder and Suvra Chandra (2009) highlighted the growth patterns of Library and Information Science literature on the basis of bibliometric study. Efforts had been made to analyze the articles of IASLIC Bulletin published

from the year 2003 to 2007. The investigation focused on distribution of contributions, authorship pattern of contributions, distribution of references, analysis of length of literature, distribution of illustrations used, state wise distribution of contributions and subject trends of the articles, etc. Different graphical representations had been used as and when needed to reveal the real field scenarios. It contained details findings of the entire study and ends with conclusion.

Sevukan and Jaideep Sharma (2008) presented a detailed analysis of research performance of biotechnology faculties in Central Universities of India from 1997-2006. The data used for the study were retrieved from two data base viz Pubmed NCBI and ISI Web of Science data base. Bibliometric Techniques had been employed to analyse the data. The results indicated that the growth of literature in biotechnology had steadily increased from 15 articles in 1997 to 43 articles in 2006. Two authored publications amongst the pattern of authorship and the applicability of Lotka's law was validated from values n= 2.12 c=0.669 and d=0.027

Neerja Verma, et al (2007) dealt with the analysis of 131 contributions of the journals entitled 'Annals of Library and Information Studies' published during 1999-2005. They examined year wise, institution wise, state wise distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, citation analysis, length of contributions etc. The study revealed that the journals were the most cited publication amongst the library

and information scientists. They found out that the source journal was the most cited journal.

Sen et.al., (2002) traced the history of bibliometric research and related training activities in INSDOC. They described briefly the objectives, facilities, services, research activities and publication of National Centre of bibliometrics

Kawatra (2000) made a study on bibliometrics, other analogous and synonymous terms, Empirical laws and models of bibliometrics, characteristics of bibliometric distribution, application of Bradford's law, application of bibliometrics in library user.

Krishna kumar (1992) gave a short study of the origin of the term bibliometrics, purpose, Laws, techniques and representative examples.

Mallinath Kumbar and Girish Kumar (2011) attempted to identify the authorship trend and collaborative research in Genetics and Plant Breeding, based on the data collected from the Indian Journal of Genetics and Plant Breeding published during 1998-2002.

Moin Ahmad and Mohammad Nazim (2010) investigated the pattern of citing references of research articles published in D-Lib Magazine during 2002 to 2008. A total of 4775 citations were collected from 295 articles published during 2002 to 2008. They focused on year-wise distribution of articles and cited references, types of documents cited, country and language of cited documents, file format and domain of cited references, etc. The study showed the changing trends of research

in the field of library & information science in the field of digital libraries particularly with the introduction of Internet and World Wide Web.

Francisco Fernández-Izquierdo et al (2007) 87 evaluates the historians' work, with a selection of 1,282 source papers published on early Modern History in Spain during 2000 and 2001 (417 articles published in 15 journals, and 865 conference papers included in 14 different proceedings, see references). They contained 44,471 bibliographic references citations (with a repetition factor of 1.59) plus 19,269 references to archive documents or manuscripts. Some conclusions are obtained in a first approach: Although conference proceedings accounted for a larger number of papers (2/3of total) than journals (1/3), coming from a similar number of chosen proceedings and journals(14 - 15), the proceedings were not cited more frequently (5.54%) than journal articles (18.53%). Historians work usually alone, their cites are 61.5% monographs and historical materials reached 15.59% of all citations.

Rajgoli, Iqbalahmad U (2011) Twelve thousand five hundred and thirty six references appended to 1012 papers published in four Indian LIS journals for the period 2002-2010 revealed that there are 999 conference papers in all with an average of 0.99 conference paper per paper. Journal articles have emerged as the most important source of information among all the four journals followed by Web resources, books and conference proceedings. A ranked list of highly cited conferences is also prepared.

Methodology:

The bibliometric method or research will be applied to the undertaken research topic. It will cover the quantitative analysis and statistics to describe the pattern of publications within the conference proceedings.

To discover trend in library and information science research, the methodology includes the following steps.

1. Data collection
2. Data analysis and interpretation.

The study will follow these steps for steps for doing the research.

First step: The research topic will be formulated keeping an eye on the works already done. For this a literature survey will be done and the research methodology of the related topics will be observed.

Second step: For the data collection the conference proceedings of the undertaken studies like COLLNET, IFLA and CALIBER form 2007 to 2014 will be collected.

Third step: With the help of MS-Excel the data's will be arranged for further analysis.

Fourth step: The bibliographic details of papers such as author, designation of the author, institution, place, gender, title of the paper, pages will be collected from the proceedings to make a database of the information obtained. A database of citation

will also be created with bibliographic details like names of the cited authors, title, cited documents, place of publication, publisher, year of publications, pages will be created. The information like number of authors, type of author, types of documents, self citations, retrieved date, place of publication, publisher, year of publications will also be entered into the database.

Fifth step: Citation will be analyzed by applying the bibliometric methods like

- Microsoft excel software will be used for analysis and preparation of charts and graphs.

For the quantitative analysis, the statistical techniques like

- Chi-square test

  Scientometric tools and techniques like author productivity
- Lotka's law
- Bradford's law
- Collaboration pattern will be used.

Sixth Step: Conclusion will be drawn based on the analysis.

Seventh step: Suggestions will be given to different catagories of users like authors, organizers of the conferences, editors of the conference proceedings for a better insight into the research topic.

Expected outcome of the proposed work:

- The themes of the conferences are related to the latest concepts.
- Host countries have the highest number of contributions.
- The contribution of male and female shows a significant imbalance.
- Citation trend is shifting from traditional sources to internet sources.
- Self citation is significantly high.
- Research is shifting from solo work to team work.

Limitation of the study:

The study is undertaken for the proceedings of the conferences from 2007 to 2014 only and it will only cover the specific conferences like COLLNET, CALIBER, and IFLA. There are still other conferences under library and information studies which were not covered.

Chapterisation:

The thesis will have the following chapters

Chapter 0: Introduction: it will introduce the subject, statement of problem and definition of the problem of research.

Chapter 1: Review of literature: It will give brief account of the work done on personnel in bibliometric in continent.

Chapter 2: Bibliometric study: a review

Chapter 3: COLLNET, CALIBER, IFLA conferences: a review

It will provide an outline of the conferences, a history of the conference and about their host institutions.

Chapter 4: Analysis of the conferences under study

This chapter will deal will the data like theme of the conference, level, host, editors, participation fees, number of papers, call of paper, collecting abstract and publishing paper in the proceedings etc.

Chapter 5: Bibliometric analysis of papers published in the conference proceedings.

This chapter will analyze data and give conclusion under heading like conference themes, productivity of authors, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration, impact factor etc.

Chapter 6: Citation analysis of conference proceedings

This chapter will do analysis based on various bibliographic and scientometric methods.

Chapter 7: major conclusion and implications and suggestion.

Implication of the study:

The undertaken study is expected to have a implication on various groups like library and information science professionals, organizers, contributors of the proceedings.

- This may help as a bibliographic control tool as well as it will also help in control of duplication of papers by same title and some times republication of same paper in different conference and journals.
- This will help to give the organizer an idea about the place of conferences and the themes as well.
- This study will help in concluding that the conference proceedings are no less then their counterpart that is journal publication, if their process is well monitored and if the papers are properly reviewed. So the authors may get motivated to contribute more towards conferences of repute.
- This study will be helpful to the editors of the conference proceedings which giving the guidelines for contributing the papers.

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